

the obligation assumed by Article X. of the covenant at any time requires the exercise of such power supplementary action by Congress will become necessary.

Resolved, That nothing contained in this treaty or in Article 10 thereof is to be construed as to require the United States of America to employ or to be called upon by the members of the league to employ military force for the purpose of fulfilling any obligation under Article 10 until Congress shall have passed appropriate legislation pursuant to the powers reserved to it under Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States with reference thereto.

Resolved, further, That in any approval of the treaty of peace a reservation by resolution should be made that the covenant of the League of Nations as now drafted is not to be interpreted

(a) As affecting or bringing within the jurisdiction of the league the traditional national policy of the United States known as the Monroe Doctrine as it has been from time to time asserted and whereby for its own defense this nation has regarded as an unfriendly act any attempt by foreign nations, whether by war or purchase or by diplomatic intrigue, to make territorial acquisitions or to secure new strategic footholds upon or near the Western Hemisphere, or to secure political advantages in the domestic affairs of American nations; or

(b) As affecting or bringing under the jurisdiction of the league such domestic matters as the admission of immigrants to this country, the regulation of commerce, including coastwise trade and transportation, or the fiscal policy, including tariff laws.

Hopes for Agreement.

The various suggestions of reservations that are coming from Mr. Taft are regarded not as affirmative proposals for reservations, but rather as suggestions on which all sides might be able to agree. In a letter to Senator Spencer (Mo.) Mr. Taft expressed the opinion that the power to make reservations to some reservations, but that he himself did not deem them necessary. Nevertheless the fact that Mr. Taft had taken this position has been a sufficient indication of vigorous reservations as highly significant of a more moderate attitude among the league's leading advocates.

"The Taft proposals are a concession but they are by no means sufficient," was the way a Republican leader in the Senate stated it. "The fact is that it is possible by reservation to put this instrument into such shape that its ratification will be safe and I know how to draft the reservations to that end." Beyond that he would not express himself.

Two Letters from Taft.

The Taft letters, two in number, dated Pontiac, Mich., the summer home of Mr. Taft, under date of July 20, follow:

"My Dear Mr. Bryan: In what I said yesterday I did not go over the various interpretations and reservations, because I thought that in our previous correspondence there was sufficient explanation. I think it wise, now that I have formulated them, after a good deal of thought, to take up my reasons in detail for suggesting them.

"Speaking generally, I wish to emphasize my conviction that the United States Senate might well ratify the present treaty without any reservations or interpretations. I am confident that the actual operation of the treaty after ratification would bring about exactly the same results as the draft which would be attained by the acceptance of these interpretations and reservations, but it seems to me to be the part of statesmen to recognize the exigencies, personal, partisan and political, of a situation in seeking to achieve real progress and reform.

"The situation which confronts us now in reference to the league is a serious one created by very serious mistakes of policy committed by Mr. Wilson. The partisan character of his administration during the war, together with his appeal to his countrymen to elect a Democratic Congress in November, 1918, created a condition of personal and political antagonism toward the league which has been a major factor in the results of the election.

"Notwithstanding this, Mr. Wilson persisted in continuing the same partisan exclusion of Republicans in dealing with the highly important matter of the results of the war. He selected a commission in which the Republicans had no representation and in which there were no prominent Americans of real experience and leadership of public opinion. With such a commission, his unusual course in going abroad himself, as President, greatly emphasized the personal element in the framing of the treaty and intensified the general tendency to oppose anything that he might bring home, because of his apparent wish to dictate the policy of the world and to monopolize the credit for it.

"I feel that some of the defects of the League of Nations are due to the adoption of the plan of the league to enforce peace in respect to an international court and the element of jurisdictional questions. This was, as I am advised, in the English plan, but was substantially omitted from the very satisfactory American plan. It is well known that the courts are well known under Article X. I think, in due to him primarily, because it is merely the embodiment of the last of his fourteen points. While it came from his mind, I do not see how it suited the demand of the French so far as it went, and I believe it to be now the heart of the league in tending to unite the forces of the world in police duty to suppress wars of conquest.

"The power of amendment, contained within the terms of the league, offers full opportunity to remedy the defects of the league with reference to the international court and in other respects. The great point which supporters of the League of Nations must understand is the establishment of the basis upon which, through amendment, the league can be perfected. It is absolutely necessary to retain the element of jurisdictional questions, in order to stabilize the world. The fluid condition of the region of the war threatens the stability of the world, and it needs the united forces of the world to restore a normal condition of self maintenance. In my judgment, therefore, it would be most unfortunate if the cautionary influence of Article X. may not be retained in the crucial time made through which the world is to pass.

"The attitude of hostility toward the President has aroused criticism and opposition which might have been avoided had he taken with him such a man as Mr. Root and two representatives of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate. The criticism thus aroused have stirred the conscience of a number of Republican Senators and have endangered the ratification of the league by two-thirds of the Senate.

"Mr. Wilson's influence with his Democratic supporters in the Senate will secure perhaps forty-five votes. If ten Republican votes are needed, and the question is how they can be secured, I don't think they can be secured except by relieving their consciences, through reassuring interpretations of the league of such a character that they are likely to be accepted without further reservation.

Warning to Silk Merchants!

On account of the recent large thefts and burglaries (where this company has suffered large losses on account of its Burglary Insurance Policies) we call your attention to the very great necessity existing of having your silks and other merchandise carefully locked up. All doors and windows should be securely fastened!

Even with the greatest care and best protection there is still danger of loss. We cannot afford to take unnecessary chances, through carelessness or negligence in a matter of such vital importance.

It is to our mutual interest that (especially in these days of uncertainty) unusual precautions be taken to prevent burglary and theft.

We have found the Police Department and Detective Bureau of New York most effective, but they are now dealing with an abnormal situation and it is our duty to help them all we can.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

Burglary Insurance Department
Brokers' Branch—89 Maiden Lane
Home Office—115 Broadway

The World's Largest Surety Company

tion and conference and delay by the other nations who dictated the peace.

Agreement Basis Sought.

"After consideration of the arguments made on the subject, I have formulated these interpretations and reservations, with the hope that they will suggest a basis of agreement between the Democrats and sufficient Republicans to ratify the treaty and secure to us the inestimable benefit of a League of Nations, which will be the foundation for growth and development into a new era in our international relations.

"The attempt of such men as Senator Borah, Senator Hiram Johnson, Senator Sherman and others to defeat the treaty, and the deliberate exaggeration of the sinister feature of the treaty, do not, I think, indicate the attitude of the majority of the Republican party in the Senate, and I do not think that any attention should be paid to the suggestion that the treaty be amended in its provisions with reference to the rearrangement of the map of the region of the war.

"To repeat, I am strongly in favor of ratifying the treaty as it is. Were I in the Senate I would not hesitate to vote for it, but the situation may require concession to secure ratification, and I suggest what I have already sent to you, a copy of which I enclose as a basis of agreement. I think it is a fair and reasonable suggestion, and which will secure a useful league of nations, which may be improved and which at the same time may satisfy the genuine objections of the League's friends in the Senate.

"Coming now to specific interpretations it seems to me that the first achieves all that the drafters of the treaty intended, and as such interpreted relieves that clause from a possible construction by which the actual withdrawal on two years' notice might be greatly hindered through the claims of the other members of the league.

"The second interpretation has to do with the presence in the league as members of self-governing dominions of colonies of a home government, also a member. Certainly in a sense they are of the council of the league, but it is unfair to have a home government represented and also one of its dominions or colonies, and I think it is the intention of the framers of the covenant that this might happen. Yet I am bound to say that such a result is not excluded by the present language of the covenant in Article XV, nor does the language of Article XV necessarily exclude from the tribunal a dispute, a home government where one of its dominions or colonies is a party, nor does it necessarily exclude a dominion or colony from such tribunal where the home government may be a party.

"Reason for Exclusions.

"I have no doubt that both of these exclusions were intended by the framers of the covenant. It is the duty of the express description of the function to be performed by the council or the assembly under Article XV, so as to require that it should act judicially and according to international law or equity and justice. I have no doubt that it was intended that the language of the preamble should characterize the duties of the council or assembly under Article XV, and therefore that the language I have introduced in the preamble should be interpreted as an expression to that which ought to be interpreted as the intention of the framers of the covenant. I may say that it supplies that which Mr. Root formerly represented as a defect of the covenant.

"The third interpretation is an exact legal construction of the effect on Article XV of the amendment of the treaty. It is a party, nor does it necessarily exclude a dominion or colony from such tribunal where the home government may be a party.

"The fourth interpretation is a mere statement of international law and the proper construction of the seventh paragraph of Article XV, which is only in proper basis of compromise might be useful in securing the acquiescence of some Republicans and the needed support of the Democrats.

"I am ready at any time, when it is thought to be useful, to make such a statement, but I don't wish to make it when it will merely create confusion and when it will not be of any use. I have opened communication on the subject with the three Senators whose votes I hope may defeat the treaty. I have opened communication with the three Senators whose votes I hope may defeat the treaty. I have opened communication with the three Senators whose votes I hope may defeat the treaty.

to be and all that we have the right to claim it to be.

"These interpretations, it seems to me, reasonably answer all the reasonable or sincere criticisms made against the league except as they are met by the single reservation as to Article X, which is suggested at the close. Mr. Root in his letter to you proposed that the operation of the league be limited to five years, when the settlements of the war should be reexamined, with the view to the further operation of the article after a respite. I am inclined to believe that the information that I have as to the attitude of France in respect to Article X, I am confident that the period of five years is not long enough for this stabilization and does not offer the security which France eagerly seeks under the league or by supplemental treaty. I think, therefore, that the cautionary influence of the league would be greatly strengthened by lengthening this period from five to ten years. It seems to me that ought to be done by the formal exercise of the right to withdraw as a member of the league after ten years by giving a notice to that effect.

"The nations of the league can be sure that should the league work well for the United States will withdraw the notice and continue to bear its part of the world's burden in securing the benefits of the league. If those benefits are apparent after ten years' trial, the provision, however, may tend to satisfy doubters in respect to the league by its own operation. Beyond ten years the affirmative action of the President and two-thirds of the Senate in favor of such extension after the trial would decide.

"Meaning should the failure of the league be apparent before the expiration of the ten years the withdrawal clause gives us full opportunity to end our relation to the league by a two years' notice.

"I venture to think that my suggestions are not amendments, but only interpretations or action authorized by the league itself. I don't think they will weaken in any substantial way the member. Certainly in a sense they are of the council of the league, but it is unfair to have a home government represented and also one of its dominions or colonies, and I think it is the intention of the framers of the covenant that this might happen. Yet I am bound to say that such a result is not excluded by the present language of the covenant in Article XV, nor does the language of Article XV necessarily exclude from the tribunal a dispute, a home government where one of its dominions or colonies is a party, nor does it necessarily exclude a dominion or colony from such tribunal where the home government may be a party.

"My Dear Mr. Bryan: Referring to your telephone to me this Sunday morning, I understand you to agree with me that it would be unwise at this time to bring my suggestions to the attention of Mr. Root, Senator Lodge or of the Republican group in general opposition to the ratification of the league without reservations. What I fear is that if these reservations come to knowledge of such opponents of the league, their authority will at once prompt opposition to them. I understood you to say that at a later time an open statement by me to the public that I approved these interpretations and reservations as a proper basis of compromise might be useful in securing the acquiescence of some Republicans and the needed support of the Democrats.

"I am ready at any time, when it is thought to be useful, to make such a statement, but I don't wish to make it when it will merely create confusion and when it will not be of any use. I have opened communication on the subject with the three Senators whose votes I hope may defeat the treaty. I have opened communication with the three Senators whose votes I hope may defeat the treaty. I have opened communication with the three Senators whose votes I hope may defeat the treaty.

"Fate of Treaty at Stake.

"The Democrats and three Republicans can defeat amendments, but they cannot ratify the treaty. Sixteen more Republicans are needed. We may be sure there are that number of Republicans who are friendly to the League of Nations and are anxious to ratify the treaty and relieve the Republican party from the burden of defeating it. We can be sure also that the Democrats who favor the treaty will be anxious to have a ratification, if not without reservations then with reservations that do not destroy its effect.

"It is at such time, I conceive, when suggestions of the character I have made can perhaps be useful. My view, therefore, is that you would better keep our correspondence confidential until the league is thus clearly drawn. Then it may be possible for me to be useful with the Democrats, because they know I am in favor of ratification of the treaty without reservation or amendment, if possible, and thus stand with them. Understand me, I have no desire to appear as the author of a compromise, and I am entirely willing and anxious to suppress my relation if by so doing it will facilitate a satisfactory ratification of the treaty. I only wish to help where I can, and when I can, and I wish to avoid injury to the cause by complete self-effacement, if that will help.

"I am glad to know from you that you approve the compromise I have suggested and that you believe in keeping the matter confidential until a later time, when it may be useful to act. I feel that it would perhaps be wiser not to consult Mr. Root at all, and certainly not Mr. Lodge and his sympathetic associates on the Foreign Relations

Committee until the situation more fully develops and issues are more clearly drawn.

"I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Hill, with the hope, that you and he may confer in furtherance of our common object, which is that of securing a ratification of the treaty, a freeing of the Republican party from the burden of defeating the treaty, and the removal of its issues from the next political campaign. An always, sincerely yours, W. H. Taft.

Only one speech was made on the league in the Senate today. It was by Senator McKellar (Tenn.), Democrat. It was a vigorous defense of the instrument, and he declared that he had repented to "la patrie" of his late forces spent so liberally in the interests of France and of the world in general at the recent election.

Mr. McKellar said he considered that if one power should serve notice of intention to withdraw after two years and would decide. And if they should decide that the obligations had not been performed the power should not be allowed to withdraw. Mr. McKellar not only accepted this view, but he declared that, declaring that the league would be of no real force otherwise. Mr. Simmons did not agree with his construction.

Dodges Borah's Query.

Senator Borah (Idaho) asked Mr. McKellar if he favored any amendment or reservation.

"No," replied Mr. McKellar. "Some time in the future I may be glad to join with the Senator to modify it, but first let us see how it will work."

"But if there were reservations in its ratification the Senator would vote for it," persisted Mr. Borah.

"I hope I will not have that question to answer," was the reply. "I shall vote against any reservation unless I have to, and if I do I hope they will be just as innocuous as possible. I hope the Senator from Idaho will not have the opportunity to write them because if he does they will certainly not be innocuous."

"If I write them there will not be anything left of the league," retorted Mr. Borah. "The Senator ought not to commit himself too far at this time because at this time the President's great coadjutor, the ex-President of the United States, is arranging, apparently for some reservations."

"Possibly," but I hope he will not succeed," replied Mr. McKellar.

"Nevertheless, and within the next forty-eight hours," declared Mr. Borah, "the big people will submit certain reservations, and then all the supporters of the league will be expected to turn in and support them."

"I congratulate the Senator from Idaho," interposed Senator Walsh (Mon.) "on his reliable information from the inner circles of the league's supporters. I had supposed I was myself admitted to those circles, but I have not such information as he gives us."

"The Senator is not a member of the inner circles, but he has friends who are," retorted Mr. Borah.

CLEMENCEAU FOES NOT YET DEFEATED

Fight on France's Aged Premier Only Started, Say His Enemies.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. Paris, July 23.—The sensational session of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, which refused by a majority of 113 to withdraw support of the Clemenceau Ministry, appears to be intended as the prelude to a long drawn out parliamentary struggle to overthrow the "Tiger" government.

The adverse vote last Friday, which resulted in the resignation of M. Boret, the Food Minister, created in France such a state of uncertainty concerning the situation of the Government that unusual developments are expected in the next few days. Premier Clemenceau accepted the challenge of the Chamber, which was implied in its rebuke of his food policy, and came to the Chamber yesterday supported by a phalanx of his Ministers armed with well filled portfolios ready for the attack of his enemies.

It was perhaps the most stubborn assault that has been directed against him in all his long political career, yet never in his best days did he show such a fighting opposition all his life, show such vigor, open defiance and tigerlike tenacity. He knew the opposition was powerful, but that they wanted his skin and cared nothing for the resignations of other members of the Cabinet, and it was in that spirit that he mounted the tribune.

Old Tiger at His Best.

Combat was written over his wrinkled old face, defiance breathed from his accented nostrils. It was unlike any other scene in the Palais Bourbon, for there never was the counterpart of this old man, who, in spite of so many unhappy mistakes and apparently flagrant blunders, had shown such a power to win and to sway his adversaries, even winning them over to his side.

Clemenceau's strength—this was more than ever evident after yesterday's debate—lies chiefly in his record of past achievements. His critics say he holds on mainly by force of eloquence, by appeals to the emotions and by some Parliamentary skill still may possess.

This was seen clearly yesterday. He moved even his enemies to applaud when his best figure, which he had worn for long years of service that he had rendered to "la patrie" of his late forces spent so liberally in the interests of France and of the world in general at the recent election.

Then, by a stroke of the hand he hushed the noisiest Parliament in the world into a stillness it never had known before. He had but to lift his little gloved hand and talked of his death.

"Too Proud to Reply."

"Ah," he said, "it is easy to fling reproaches at me. You accuse me of not having represented France at the peace conference. I accept that charge, but you will know what transpired within the conference doors, then you will be sorry for those words to which I am now replying."

And in the stillness of that vast chamber everybody could make out in the voice of the old man who had but little longer to live, and wanted perhaps to be allowed to continue just that little bit longer.

Clemenceau the octogenarian, not the "tiger," had won the day; his enemies were tongue tied, confounded; his friends and supporters were moved; the galleries filled, some women even wept. The interpretative debate in the Chamber will continue and the Clemenceau Ministry is not entirely out of danger. Not having succeeded in getting the entire ministry with one coup, the opposition will seek to force the withdrawal of Cabinet members singly. In the course of this interpretation today of the Government on the ever troublesome financial situation Finance Minister Klotz will have to stand a renewed attack in the Chamber.

That this Ministry, upon whose head the Chamber long since set a price, will follow in the footsteps of M. Boret was the opinion current this morning in the Palais. With Klotz eliminated the Chamber probably will go after the ministry of industrial reconstruction, headed by M. Louchet, the most unpopular and yet the most powerful member of the Clemenceau Cabinet.

CLEMENCEAU PLANS TO HOLD ELECTIONS

Radicals Prepare to Reestablish Coalition Now.

PARIS, July 23.—The renewal of the Clemenceau Government's lease of life by the vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday has been followed quickly by tangible evidence of the Government's intention to arrange for the

ACORNS AND OAKS

"Great oaks from little acorns grow".

Thirty years ago, in the old Merchants Hotel on Cortlandt Street, the first CHILDS restaurant was opened.

Today there are 85 CHILDS restaurants in the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

And in every restaurant may be found the same pure food, wholesome cooking and sanitary surroundings.

A vegetable dinner is appropriate to the season—with a cup of CHILDS coffee.

Childs

holding of elections as early as possible.

This evidence comes in the form of a bill introduced in the Chamber reducing the number of Parliamentary districts in the Department of the Seine, palpably in anticipation of Parliamentary elections.

Some of the Radical leaders, including former Premier Combes, are starting movement to reestablish for the elections a coalition of the Left and Extreme Left, comprising the Radicals, the Radical Socialists and the Socialists.

All newspapers, excepting those distinctly hostile to the Government, comment today upon the great success of the Clemenceau Ministry. The result shows the vote on Friday, in which the Government was in the minority, but was intended to obtain a more energetic economic policy, designed to end the high cost of living, which, it was declared, threatened to paralyze the country.

The papers express pleasure that Premier Clemenceau had pledged himself to consult the country even through the coming elections.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

LAST CAPTIVE YANK RELEASED BY REDS

Five Men Set Free When Comrades Rout Bolsheviks in Suchan, Russia.

By the Associated Press. VALADIVOSTOK, July 11 (delayed).—Communication was reestablished today with the American military column in the Suchan district after more than a week's interruption. The American troops, which had been clearing out the gangs of Bolsheviks in the Suchan Valley, had two men killed and eleven wounded in a week's skirmishing.

News from the American detachments came when the American cruiser Albany and the British cruiser Carlisle, conveying supplies, entered America Bay, sixty miles southeast of here, and found that the American troops had reached there after their trip down the valley.

Five American soldiers, captured from the detachment June 23 by the Bolsheviks, were released later and reported they were well treated, but that the interpreters daily threatened them with death. The Americans said they were given a choice between living with the Bolsheviks, sharing their poor food, which usually was fish and onion soup, or boarding with a peasant family at five rubles a day, about ten cents in American money. The Americans boarded.

With the release of the five men, it was announced, the Bolsheviks in Siberia have no American prisoners.

The skirmishing campaign undertaken by the American detachment after the men were captured resulted in scattering the Bolsheviks into the hills and thoroughly routing them.

A number of towns and villages were occupied by the Americans. On July 2 the village of Novitskaya was taken and on July 3 the Bolsheviks were cleared out of Kazanka and Prolomka. The next day the Americans rested. The column started for America Bay on July 4, after a fifteen hour march took Vladimir, a fortified town. The next day the control detachment got in communication with the landing party at Albark.

A company of Japanese troops cooperated with the Americans in their expedition through the Suchan Valley. In the Kankas district American and Russian troops attempting to reestablish

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French army, who was murdered in Berlin on July 13. The burial of Sergeant Mannheim took place this morning at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. Great crowds followed the funeral procession, in which President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau were represented.

PARIS, July 23.—Paris honored today the memory of Sergeant Paul Mannheim of the French